(*h*) the establishment of village tribunals for the trial of petty communal cases and petty civil disputes;

(*i*) making provision for the civil litigants to apply at the outset, to the village arbitration *panchayet* for adjustment of disputes, failing which they might be permitted to have recourse to Law Courts on the production of a certificate from the *panchayet*;

(*j*) making necessary provisions in the Police, Forest and Excise Budgets of the State for payment to village servants such as shanbhogs, patels, *totis* and *talāris* for services rendered in aid of the work which the said departments insist on and thus relieve them from enforced slavery with its attendant demoralizing effects;

(*k*) the establishment of agricultural societies on a co-operative basis so as to bring together all landowners by conveniently grouping small scattered villages where necessary;

(*l*) schools;

(*m*) the management of fishery, fuel supply, quarrying and regulation of offensive and dangerous trades and professions.

Mr. D. Venkataramayya represented that in villages which contain a large part of the population of the State, there were no facilities for sanitary and other improvements. In towns they are undertaken by the Municipal Councils; and in villages, *panchayets* should be created to take charge of such improvements as well as other communal interests. The financing of these improvements should be done by Government, by grants from (1) land revenue, (2) excise revenue of the village and (3) a portion of the increase in land revenue at every re-settlement.

Some other members also represented the need for greater activity as regards village sanitation in particular areas.

Mr. C. Vasudeva Rao said that Public Works officials dig pits near villages while taking gravel, etc., and that this should be remedied.

Reply of Government.—The question as to what steps should be taken in this matter is under consideration.

SUBJECT NO. 2.

Mysore Newspaper Regulation, III of 1908.

Messrs. B. Narasinga Rao, Seringapatam taluk, and M. Venkatakrishnayya, Mysore City Municipal Council.

Summary of discussion.—(1) Time has arrived for repealing this Regulation. The circumstances which necessitated the passing of the enactment no longer exist.

(2) If the Regulation cannot be repealed, it may be amended as follows:—

Messrs. Chickramanna and Girmaji Rao, Kolar taluk, C. Krishnamurti, Law Association, Bangalore, C. Srinivasa Rao, Chikmagalur taluk and H. Venkataramish, Y. Rama Rao and K. Nallappa, Tumkur municipality.

(*a*) by repealing Section 2 which requires the permission of the Government before starting a paper;

(*b*) by removing the punishment of deportation and substituting some milder punishment;

(*c*) by defining the various offences for which the editors and proprietors are liable to be punished;

(*d*) providing for a judicial trial by the Full Bench of the Chief Court.

As the law stands, editors are under unnecessary restraint in respect of criticisms of matters of public interest in which the Government and its officers are concerned. The uncertainty of the acts and offences for which the editors may be regarded as liable is also a serious drawback.

Mr. C. Krishna Murti suggested that before proceeding under Section 3 of the Regulation, notice might be given to the editor.

Mr. Santanam Iyengar represented that a period of probation should be given before permission is given or withdrawn.

Mr. M. K. Krishnamurti Rao was for a total repeal of the Regulation.

Reply of Government.—Under consideration.

SUBJECT No. 3.

A Regulation for compulsory primary education.

Mr. Nanjundappa, Chitaldrug taluk.

Summary of discussion.—A Regulation may be passed at an early date for making priniary education compulsory throughout the State, as the people in rural parts are not availing themselves of the advantages of education even though schools are located in their villages.

Reply of Government.—The Elementary Education Regulation has been passed into law.

SUBJECT No. 4.

Village Panchayets.

(1) Messrs. K. Subbanna, Bangalore taluk, Danasetty and Chandrasekharaiya, Dodballapur taluk, C. B. Siddegowda, Channapataa taluk, Muninagegowda and S. Hanumántha Row, Devanhalli taluk, Dorasamiengar, Chamrajnagar taluk, Gangappa, Nagamangala taluk, H. Krishnasastry, Sri Yadugiri Sadananda Vardhini Sabha, Melkote, Lingegowda, Mysore taluk, Hiranyappa, Yedatore taluk, Hutchveeregowda, Gubbi taluk, and Anantharajayya, Tumkur District Board.
(2) Mr. Surasastry, Chikballapur taluk.

Summary of discussion.—(1) The introduction of Village Panchayet System may be expedited. This will relieve people from the trouble and cost of resorting to Civil Courts.

(2) Village Panchayets may be established and petty cases within Rs. 20 may be disposed of by it.

Reply of Government.—The Village Courts Regulation has been passed into law.

SUBJECT No. 5.

Village *Panchayet* Courts.

Mr K. Ramanuja Iyengar, Gubbi taluk.

Withdrawn.